

JUDGE TROTTER'S REPLY.

The following letter addressed by Judge Trotter to a gentleman of his judicial district, in reply to certain queries, proves conclusively that he is no whig, notwithstanding some of the opposition have had the audacity to class him in their rarrigated ranks. The Judge is a sound democrat and asks no favors of them.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 24, 1837.

Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 25th ult. is before me, and I hasten to return you an answer. You are pleased to inquire of me whether I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the 6th Judicial District of this state. My answer is, that I have as yet discovered no opposition in my circuit to my continuance in this station, in the duties of which I have been engaged for the last four years—I therefore feel inclined to tender my services for another term. This determination may appear to be opposed to the relation my name has been made to bear towards another and a much more distinguished appointment; I mean as you will no doubt readily conceive that of U. S. Senator, an election to which is contemplated at the ensuing session of the Legislature. And I embrace the opportunity offered me by your friendly communication, to place my views on this subject fully before the public. I do not and will not seek this station. It is one which from its high character, its difficult duties and great responsibilities forbids an approach by the ordinary avenues of personal instance and solicitation. It should be conferred unasked, and as the proud reward of acknowledged merit; won by a steady life of virtue and public services, seconded by unquestioned abilities. Of these requisite qualifications the electors are the appropriate arbiters, and their decision solemnly pronounced must afford the only safe criterion of the fitness of the individual proposed to their choice—But this decision should never be embarrassed by the personal interference of candidates. In view of these principles I have uniformly remarked to such persons as have expressed a desire to know if I was a candidate for this office, that I was not, and should not be. But in connection with this declaration I have as invariably stated, and now repeat the statement to you, that if it should please my fellow-citizens to honor me with this distinction, I should not feel at liberty to decline it. These sentiments have thus far governed my conduct. I still acknowledge their influence and shall be guided by them in future.—You are thus enabled to see the position I occupy. I will not seek, but shall not decline this trust. Ever proud of the approbation of my countrymen I am ready to acknowledge that I should regard the appointment in question as the most pleasing source of gratification and pride—As this reply is not designed to do more than to put you in possession of the true ground which I occupy in relation to the approaching canvass, I do not feel it necessary or proper to trouble you with any remarks on the subject of my politics. They who have kindly sought to connect my name with this election have known me intimately from my boyhood, and are fully satisfied. I will remark however that whenever distinctly called for by any portion of my fellow-citizens, they shall be as distinctly and unequivocally declared. For I have no opinion which can concern the public that I wish to conceal. These remarks would conclude this communication, if it did not feel it due to your suggestions as well as to myself to notice what you seem to consider an unwarranted attack made upon me in the *Argus* of this place. The occasion for the paragraph in this paper occurred during my absence in the summer. It originated out of the nomination of my name for the Senate at a democratic meeting in Oakbluffs County. I had not yet returned when the newspaper issued from the press. When I reached Columbus it was mentioned to me by some of my friends and it is in that way only I was made acquainted with it. I have not yet seen it. The editor expresses it seems a surprise that I should be selected for a political station by the democratic party of the state, and intimates as a reason for his supposition that I was or had been a whig. Really Sir, I have been unable to conjecture from what circumstances Col Barker drew his belief. With this gentleman my acquaintance is very limited, and I am sure that I never at any time conversed with him on political subjects. But if he intended to intimate that I had ever acted with what is called the whig party in this state, or that I have ever professed any of the distinguishing doctrines of that party he has done me great injustice. It is true that when Judge White was first mentioned as a candidate for the presidency I expressed for him a decided choice. It is unnecessary to detail the reasons which influenced my preference. I looked upon him as one of the purest and most talented members of the administration party, one whose feelings and interests, no less than a high sense of duty would prompt him to resist the mad and unconstitutional projects of northern politicians to fetter or disfranchise the South. Subsequent developments turned me from him, and I voted with an open ticket for Mr. Van Buren. These facts are all known to my friends, and could furnish no just reason for the intimations of the *Argus*. I am not able to imagine any other source for the paragraph in question. Since my appointment to the Judicial station I now fill, I have purposely abstained from a participation in the party controversies and strifes of the day. I believed this course to be called for by the delicacy of my situation as an arbiter of the most important rights and interests of my fellow citizens of both parties, and that to engage actively in the animated and sometimes angry debates which arise on purely party grounds, was repugnant not only to the calm and equable temper of mind necessary in an officer required to settle the great and essential rules of private property and human conduct, but to that credit for disinterestedness without which no man can expect to preside in a judicial tribunal with honor to himself or benefit to the public. These convictions of duty are the motives of my conduct in politics. A conduct which I am apprehensive has furnished to some the ground of suspicion that I have been seeking the favor of both parties.

If so, be it so. In that event I have suffered the misfortune of being misunderstood. But this is a misfortune to which all persons are exposed who have much to do upon the great theatre of public life. I have never deserted my principles, and though I have been reserved I have not been treacherous. No man dares to accuse me of any other sin than that of neutrality. For though I have stood a silent spectator of the war which has occasionally been waging around me, I have not deserted my friends or my party. I have sustained all the most prominent measures of the late administration, and have uniformly voted for the men and principles of the democratic party. Yet I have made no noise on these subjects, and I can only say that if this conduct should be the means of lessening the confidence and support of my fellow citizens I must regret it. But my self-esteem will not thereby be impaired. For whatever I have done has been to the best of my understanding, and without looking for the approbation of others my conscience is at ease. In

conclusion I permit me to assure you that I am now as I have ever been since I was capable of thinking upon human governments a democrat. A term which I understand to denote a friend to human liberty, and to the rights of the people, in favor of that system of government which is founded on the popular will and administered for the popular benefit which is supported and controlled by popular suffrage, whose basis is public virtue and whose end is public happiness.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
JAMES F. TROTTER.

[FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

Whenever the people are called to sit in judgment upon the acts of those who by their suffrages have been elevated to high and responsible stations, it becomes them to weigh well the reasons which may be adduced against these public functionaries before they are condemned. There are those in every community who consider themselves as the *Oracles* of a party, and who seek for occasions to grill the unsuspecting crowd by a display of words, and a wrong conclusion from facts.

I was led, in company with many others, to bear the speech of Mr. Prentiss—thinking from what I had heard, that the gloom which overcast our political horizon would now be dispelled, and that some new luminary had arisen to dispel the clouds and shine away our darkness—but to say I was disappointed is not enough. When I saw the same man who yesterday pronounced a "revolution," that the U. S. Bank "was unconstitutional," and that, according to their 7th resolution, "the Constitution ought to be amended before such a Bank was chartered," when I recollect too, that the court house thronged again with applause, to those who so elegantly maintained this position; and that some of them were toasted and feasted for the effort—I could but be mortified to see nearly the same audience, and very many of the same order, now shouting in ecstasy the plaudits of him, who as their candidate, could in the same place pronounce the very reverse of their own resolve. Ye Jeffersonians of '93, where is your creed? Ye Nullifiers of '32, where was your sovereignty? If you suffer Mr. Prentiss to move from "one or two points" the constitutionality of a Bank, and even applaud the effort, what are we to infer from your high stand against the doctrine of "amplification and construction" in '32? your resolve in 1837? Whigs of Lowndes, prove your consistency. If Mr. Prentiss is right, you are and have been wrong; but if nullification be right, then you are in error in following his lead, and are forgetting your polar star, John C. Calhoun.

Mr. Prentiss certainly did show the utter futility of any effort towards an entire metallic currency; and but for his admission that he knew of it "very few" who entertained such an idea, I should have supposed he intended his plaudits for the democratic party. As an honorable member of the same, I am proud with the gentleman in saying, but "very few" have such an opinion, and do really think he might have entertained his audience more profitably in some other way. The peculiar circumstances under which we are placed, disqualify us for a calm and rational conclusion as to a Bank; and what we have this day been pointed to the sad neglect on the part of the "called session" to afford us this panorama, I, for one, would say, save us from the curse just now at least.

Suppose a Bank chartered—with its operations be sufficiently expeditious for any immediate suffering, and indeed would not the presentment of the requisite specie add to our distresses? And yet I this time boasted "ship," which, balanced with specie and sailed by credit, is to so nobly dash the foam from her prow and bring us into port?

As Mr. Biddle justly remarked, "we have eaten, and drunk, and worn, and must turn pay for it." And you might as well taunt the bearded traveler, who seeks repose under some friendly oak from the pitiless storm, with the idea that, if you had fire &c. you could make him comfortable, as to call upon a country burdened with debt, to furnish the specie for a Bank. One more turn of the screw and our commerce is gone; and that turn must come before a bank could begin. The "let alone" policy will cause as much inconvenience, but will at least "bring us out of the swamp," and for one, I would say, if a Bank is to be our permanent policy, give us *peace* to consider its merits, and do not come to us with its distresses, in order to prescribe the terms of our deliverance.

Hyperbole may decorate the poetic fancy, but can never convince us upon the sober question of currency. And if "the mighty father of waters" be an apt illustration of a Bank, there are circumstances connected with its history which portray the objections we urge. The immense rise and fall of its waters do not cause more destruction to the country through which it passes, than the immense expansions and contractions of a Bank have caused a ruin for speculation, and the result we now so deeply deplore. And although "the eight hundred little rills" may, in the imagination of Mr. Prentiss, be too small for a "book-keeping," yet his boasted River has been at times smaller than one of these. In 1819, the U. S. Bank owed the "little rills" in Philadelphia \$190,418, and had in her vaults \$71,522, and was sustained alone by Government.

His "ribbons of fire" may indeed "serve to warm children," but if he would enlighten the twinkling part of my community, he must bring a torch from the altar of reason, and by a syllogism clear and cogent, convict us of error, and convince us of truth.

The "veiled prophet of Kiorassan" is by far the aptest illustration of a Bank; for when in the hour of distress the merchants of New York called for aid, it was furnished by twelve months bonds, to be discharged in specie; and if ever a people were "duped and gulled," methinks they have been to their heart's content.

The Government has asked to be admitted to the currency table upon equality with other guests; and so far from "taking the lion's choice" and "leaving the moiety bread for the people," as he has been seeking her rights, and been sent away "protested."

Let us never forget, too, that some of her children who now taunt her with being duped by a specie phantom, are the same who, in regulating her revenue, declared "it was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad." Her children have gone to every clime in the pursuit of commerce, and she owes them protection; in order to this, her duty was to go there too. But would you tell her to take the "mouldy biscuit" for a three years voyage, and visit foreign realms with such stores? Never, never!

Time no offence—Impugn no motive—but if opinions are thrown broad cast "upon the waters," we are told "they shall be gathered up after many days;" and if from exposure, some of them appear "mouldy," let us provision the ship of State with something more valuable and enduring.

JEFFERSON.

Melted Butter.—Sometimes called *Drained Butter*.—Melted butter is the foundation of most of the common sauces. Have a covered saucepan for this purpose. One lined with porcelain will be the best. Take a quarter of a pound of the best fresh butter, cut it up, and mix with it about two tea-spoonsful of flour. When it is thoroughly mixed, put it into the sauce-pan, and add to it four table-spoonsful of cold water. Cover the sauce-pan, and set it in a large tin pan of boiling water. Shake it round continually (always moving it the same way) till it is entirely melted and begins to simmer. Then let it rest till it boils up.

If you set it on hot coals, or over the fire, it will be only.

If the butter and flour is not well mixed it will be lumpy.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON—NO. XI.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1837.

The House of Representatives yesterday, suffered itself to become the arena of a "bull fight," and Mr. Henry A. Wise of Virginia, had the honor of showing himself off, as a gallant man, who dared to attack the figure of a man five hundred miles distant.

A resolution which Wise offered the day before, was up for consideration, and led to debate. It was a resolution calling for an investigation of the cause of delay in carrying on the Florida War. The day before, Wise, had made a violent attack on Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, a late member of the House, and Mr. Muldurg of Pennsylvania, yesterday considered himself called on to reply. He did so, and with great good grace and kindness, ascribed the violence of Wise's attack to temporary irritation and excitement.

Wise replied to Mr. Muldurg, and gave utterance to a fresh attack on Mr. Pearce, who now pronounced a scoundrel, a coward, a liar, a fellow, who like the thief, dreaded nothing but the horse-whip and the jail. He poured forth a volley of abuse too gross, too vulgar, and too violent to be repeated, and yet he was suffered to go on, because no one felt disposed to call him to order.

When he had nearly exhausted himself by the emission of hard words and vile epithets, and had taken his seat, Mr. Cambridge called for the orders of the day, but gave way to Mr. Glascock of Georgia, who wished to say a few words.

Whist Mr. Glascock was speaking, I noticed that Mr. Gibson of Mississippi, was in close and earnest confab with Mr. Cambridge, soliciting him, as I suppose, to force his call for the orders of the day, that Gibson might reply to Wise. Cambridge would not yield, and as soon as Glascock had finished the orders of the day were taken up, and to day, Wise's resolution will be again taken up, and Gibson will have a finger in the pie. We shall see who can cool the ardor and turn it into a cold stream of water.

Mr. Henry A. Wise, Gibson and Cambridge, stepped Peyton and Wise the last year, and Gibson will to day, I expect, shut up Wise. We did nothing yesterday, but debate the Deposite Bill. All the plans of the administration will be carried out, and I expect that Congress will adjourn by the 10th of October.

Yours, &c.

NO. XII.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1837.

Congress did "little or nothing" yesterday. For about an hour or more, we had a very warm and decided passage of words between Mr. Gibson of Mississippi, and Mr. Henry A. Wise of Virginia.

The day before yesterday, Mr. Gibson, spoke in very warm terms of censure of the conduct of the Whitney Committee of Investigation of the last Session, and said that it was disgraceful to the Committee, to Congress, and to the country.

Mr. Wise, yesterday admitted the truth of the charge of Mr. Gibson; but added, that if any man would say, that either he, or Mr. Balle Peyton, was the originator of that disgrace, he would call him a liar.

Mr. Gibson replied, that both Wise and Peyton were members of that Committee—they knew what took place and were capable of forming their own conclusion. That, as for Mr. Peyton, he, Mr. Gibson, had made no remarks concerning him, for he was incapable of attacking a man, not now of Congress, and who, as far as he was concerned, was a private citizen, and had no means of defending himself. What he had said, had been reported and published, and Mr. Wise was at liberty to place what construction upon it he thought proper, and he, Mr. Gibson, would hold himself responsible. To this Mr. Wise did not reply. He thinks it expedient to call on Mr. Gibson, for any further illustration of his remarks, he will unquestionably be accommodated. The remainder of the day, after this subject was disposed of, was devoted in Committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Bill to postpone the further action of the Deposite Act of 1836. Nothing was done.

To-morrow, Congress meets at 10 o'clock, and it is hoped that both bodies will go to work in good earnest.

In the Senate, the Bill of Mr. Talmaier, to continue the Deposite System, was discussed at great length by Messrs. Talmaier, Calhoun and Benton. No action was had.

Yours, &c.

NO. XIII.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1837.

The Committee on Elections, yesterday made its report on the subject of the Mississippi elections. The report is an able and a very fine one, covers the whole ground, and may be considered an unimpeachable paper. It concludes with a resolution declaratory that Messrs. John F. H. Claiborne and S. J. Gibson, are legally members of the 25th Congress, and are entitled to their seats. The report was adopted by yeas and nays, and the matter will be brought up for consideration to-morrow.

In the Senate, the Bill of Mr. Talmaier, to continue the Deposite System, was discussed at great length by Messrs. Talmaier, Calhoun and Benton. No action was had.

Yours, &c.

NO. XIV.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1837.

The bill to suspend the further operation of the Deposite Act of 1836, was carried in the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union at a late hour yesterday. It was carried without amendment, and is now in the House, and to-day, will be passed beyond the shadow of a doubt. This bill is an important one, and you of the South and Southwest, will, I think, applaud it. The Distribution Act, was a bad affair, in my opinion, and ought not to have been carried. It contained the distribution of funds that the country does not now possess, and what should be the appropriate remedy? A direct and an unqualified suspension of the operation of the bill must assuredly. If the act be not suspended, and a distribution of the fourth instalment should be made, a day, some day or another, would necessarily be imposed to meet contingencies. You certainly cannot be in favor of resorting to taxation, for the purpose of raising money for distribution.

The Committee of Elections, yesterday made its report on the case of the Mississippi election. It was in favor of Messrs. Claiborne and Gibson, and must be considered, that it is an able and a fair document.

To day, the subject was brought before the

House, when Mr. Maury of Tennessee, took the floor in opposition to the report, and contended that the bill was a resolution declaratory that John F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gibson, are not entitled to the seats claimed, and held by them. Mr. Maury's argument, followed Mr. Maury in its progress, and the question, cannot be settled today, and it is possible that it may be kept on hand for some days to come. I am obliged to close my letter for the time. The bill to suspend the Deposite Act, will undoubtedly pass to night, and Congress will adjourn on the 10th or 11th of October. Mr. Walker, has held the floor of the Senate two hours today in support of the measures proposed by Mr. Van Buren in his message. Mr. Walker, has acquitted himself with great ability.

Yours, &c.

NO. XV.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 28, 1837.

The Mississippi Election, was again called up to-day, and discussed by Mr. White of Kentucky, and Mr. Brunsen of New York. Mr. White, was in favor of Messrs. Claiborne and Gibson, and Mr. Brunsen was in favor of those gentlemen.

Enough, has transpired already, to let us know, that Messrs. Claiborne and Gibson, will hold their seats during the Twenty-Fifth Congress. I do not hesitate to say that such will be the fact.

The bill to suspend the payment of the fourth instalment of the Deposite act, contrary to the hopes and wishes of every friend of good order and good government, did not pass last night. There is a very large and decided majority in favor of the bill, but as all the new members wish to talk about it, the question was kept open, and has been under the political trip hammer all day. Mr. Graves of Kentucky spoke four hours against it, and as the house got best out with his eloquence, it took a recess at three P. M. and I suppose, we shall have a night session, as a number of other gentlemen, are disposed to speak on the subject.

This business of long speaking, is the curse of the American Congress, and has been an absolute, and an intolerable nuisance. This very bill has been before the house, upwards of ten days, and notwithstanding it will pass, and has a decided and an undoubted majority in its favor, it is kept on hand day after day, at an expense of more than ten thousand dollars per day. It is not a cursing shame—should not such evils be obviated? I expect the bill will pass in the course of a few hours; if it does not, may God bless the patience of Congress, and pity the poor people.

The Senate has had the Sub-Treasury project under discussion all day, but has not arrived at any conclusion.

Yours, &c.

NO. XVI.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1837.

The bill, to suspend the payment of the fourth instalment of the Deposite Act, was passed last night, about nine o'clock, by a vote of 119 to 117. The vote was a close one, but it did not indicate the actual strength of parties. If a strict party vote had been had, the bill would have been passed by a majority of some twenty or thirty votes.

On Friday last, Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, proposed an amendment to the bill, to limit its operation, to the 1st of January, 1839. The bill as it originally stood, was indefinite in its operation, it being a bill to suspend the action of the Deposite Act, till otherwise ordered by law.

When the bill was taken up last night on its third reading, a number of the friends of the administration, not being at all anxious about it, provided the government could be relieved from the postponement of the payment of the fourth instalment, for the time being, but being willing to indulge and gratify Mr. Pickens and his southern associates, they voted against the passage of the bill, for the purpose of giving that gentleman an opportunity to introduce his amendment. Hence the closeness of the vote and the apparent weakness of the administration.

The friends of the administration voted for both sides of the question.

Immediately after the bill had been passed, Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, gave notice that he should to-day move a reconsideration of the vote, and it was this morning called up. Mr. Pickens opened the debate, on the motion to reconsider, and was followed by Mr. John Quincy Adams, who was in favor of the motion, and opposed to the bill. The whole bill will be debated over again at great length, and will probably, be passed to-morrow, with Mr. Pickens' amendment. If it passes with the amendment attached to it, it will be passed either by a very large or a very small majority.

The Memphis Election was taken up during the morning hours, and discussed by Mr. Turner of Tennessee, in favor of the report of the majority of the Committee of Elections. Messrs. Towns, of Ga. and Robinson, of Va. followed Mr. Turner in opposition to the report, and of course in opposition to Messrs. Gibson and Claiborne. The morning hour having expired, the subject was laid aside, and on motion of Mr. Gibson, advocated by Mr. Claiborne, the matter was postponed till Monday next, and ordered to be made the special order for that day, to take precedence on all other subjects.

In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan has had the floor all day, on the subject of the Sub-Treasury. I am happy to inform you that business of all kinds is reviving at the North, and specie has fallen to 44-2 percent. Cotton has advanced about a cent.

Yours, &c.

A Flemish Courtship.—Goot afternoon, worthy friend Kroger? Goot afternoon, Burgomaster!—This is kind and neighbourly. Walk in, Kitty; in the back parlour. 'I'm coon to see Kitty; Kitty is noice; I love Kitty.' Well, that's plain and honest; you never told me this before. Myneer! I'm pleased to hear it; walk in, my dear Sir! (Offering his arm.) 'Thank'e, I'll d'v'ra well without your assistance; lend forward; how noice the pig's puddings smell, Myneer! 'Yaw, they were made by Kitty; here she is. Kitty, the Burgomaster!—Burgomaster Schlippenbach, Kitty. You will excuse me for five minutes; I see a customer in the shop.' 'La Myneer! Burgomaster Schlippenbach, what an unseemly pleasure! 'I'm coon a-courting, Kitty.'—A courting, and to whom, pray? 'To you, sweet Miss Kitty Kroger.' 'Oh, Sir, you do me much pride; and she drew herself up at least a foot higher. 'Yaw, you are very proud, you must be proud when you marry me, Miss Kitty.' Oh, no, I'll be anything you wish me, dear Myneer! Schlippenbach.' 'That's a goot girl; goot by; I'll come again to-morrow.' 'Are you going so soon, sweetheart?' 'Yaw, I must go, now I have finished courting you; goot day! 'Well, stay, my dear Sir; here are some of the hog's puddings I heard you praising; you'll like them. I know you will; there, put them into your pocket; and here are some sausages from Bologna; there, they just fit the other pocket.' 'Thank'e—goot by; but I say, Kitty, give me a kiss—(buss)—thank'e—goot evening.' And away went the swain, who had begun a love affair as he would have begun a bargain for a cargo of Dutch mackerel.

A Constructive Compliment.—An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her, 'My looks have planted roses in your cheeks, why forbid me to gather them?' The law permits him who sows to reap the harvest."

Good Resolution.—I resolve, says Bishop Beveridge, never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, nor of his faults behind his back."

Claiborne and Gholson.

A letter just received from Washington, by Express mail, dated Oct. 6, informs us that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson have, by a vote of the House of Representatives, been declared members of that body for the 25th Congress. We are informed by the same letter, that they WILL NOT RESIGN.

A Card.

HAVING consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Lowndes in the State Legislature, at the ensuing session, I hereby embrace the earliest opportunity of making my determination publicly known to my fellow citizens throughout the County to whom, it will at all times afford me a pleasure, when occasion may offer, either privately or publicly, to give my political views relative to what I consider to be the duties of a faithful Representative.

STEPHEN E. NASH.
Columbus, Oct. 9, 1837.

To Planters and others.

HAVING determined to open an Office in New York early in November next, under the style of JAMES HAYES & Co., an opportunity is given to those who entrust us with their Cotton, to avail themselves of either the Mobile or New York market. We also give notice, that we will advance thirty dollars per Bale on all good Cotton, weighing four hundred and fifty pounds, delivered at Cotton Gin, Aberdeen, Colbert, Plymouth, West-Port, Columbus, Nashville, Fairfield, Gainesville, and other landings on the Tombigby. In all cases, bills of lading or warehouse receipts will be required.

A. J. HODGES & Co.
Columbus, Oct. 12, 1837.

Flag of the Union, Tombolona, and the Register, Mobile, will please publish the above advertisement for one month in their weekly papers, and charge A. J. HODGES & Co.

George B. Sanderson.

IN this follow's publication in the Democrat, of Oct. the 7th inst. he displays much of Reynard, the fox, in an ingenious effort to divert public attention from the main question, by depicting it in an endless mass of matter foreign to it, and offering a new subject to operate on the vagabond brain of the reader. Judge Wright, Esq., all belonging to another chapter, and shall be attended to in their proper place. I have my hand on the culprit, and am not to be intimidated by names from tearing away the mark that conceals his deformity from view. If Gen. Cooke and Reuben Davis are determined to "regard" him as "a man of veracity," in spite of the evidence of their senses, be it with themselves, it is no fault of mine. But if respectable men will permit him to entwine around them, he will be to them like the poisonous vine that entwines itself around the leafy tree, strikes milchew to its vital, deprives it of its verdure, and leaves its unfortunate supporter a sapless trunk.

I should have stated in my former publication, that the will of my father-in-law to which, Samuel Anderson, was dated the 18th day of April 1833, (before I ever saw my wife) and that after his death, the said will was offered by J. M. Coulter to the Probate court; that it had my name to it as a witness. Sanderson being plaintiff against the will, when examining G. W. Roberts, by his attorney, asked him if he did not believe, from many years acquaintance with James Prewitt, that he would commit such a deed as to sign his name to such a paper, if he could get a chance, from interested motives. This may be found on record, it is not "torn out." But, Roberts not swearing to his liking, Sanderson rises and avers, not in reply to the legal inquiries of the attorneys, "the record shows, if not torn out," that the "instrument" Prewitt, one of the subscribing witnesses to this will, was in Mobile at the date of this will, and had been for nearly a month before that a few days after this, he, witness, and the master of this will, left this country, and that Prewitt had not returned from Mobile. Now this, taken in connection with the question asked Roberts, was evidently intended to leave the impression that I did get a chance after I became interested, and improperly put my name to this instrument, with the foolish belief that I could thereby obtain a legacy. I do not know whether lawyers would explain this to be forgery, or not; but this is what I meant by accusing Sanderson of trying to commit forgery, "on me." I proved Sanderson's affidavit false, by G. & W. Roberts and V. G. Gilbert, but I have to lay out of it the saying "in reference to these gentlemen, I have only to say, that if Prewitt had returned home from Mobile between the time of my return from New Orleans, and my departure for Virginia, or, as I stated in my evidence, from the last of March to the 24th of April, I had not seen him nor known of it, and supposed him still in Mobile when I started from home." Here he "leaps out of the flying-pan into the fire" for all he states is false, which I can easily prove. I now challenge him to reduce to the form of an affidavit what he here states, and swear to it, and I pledge myself to sustain a prosecution against him for forgery. I have written and explained my being at Hamilton nearly all the time that Sanderson swears I was absent; besides, both the Roberts well know, that Sanderson was frequently present in April, when I was opening and marking my goods that I purchased in Mobile. If this challenge is accepted, District Attorney Davis will have a chance to make a display, provided he is not considered already committed by the defendant. The wretch who takes advantage of me, and tries to "filch from me my good name" and legal rights, and that successfully too, in some instances, as the scandal to the human species has done, shall not be screened by me on account of marriage relationship. No, if he were my brother I would turn from him and scold and mourn. The wife and children of Wm. Sanborn have never received a cent by his unauthorized agency in this matter, although two years have passed away, and this unauthorized agency has been more than twelve months in possession of this property. I here state, and dare Sanderson to contradict it, that he is viewed now, and has been by every member of Wm. Sanderson's family for several years, as a common enemy. But for the power which he has at the Probate court, which is composed of *dark deacons*, that estate would have been settled long since to the satisfaction of all concerned. I have testimonials of my correctness as a man of integrity, from as respectable names as Col. Gibson, Judge Wright of Gen. Cooke, men that have been much longer and better acquainted with me than they, which I am prepared to produce. If these gentlemen have not out certificates of the character of Brand's, I call on them to state to me where they sent them, for what purpose, and their reasons for so doing. Are they to be kept in reversion for me, to hunt me down in whatever part of the globe my lot may in future be cast? I can say I heard of no certificates being sent to my wife's people while I was in Virginia, and I do not know where he could wish to send them unless it was there. Can it be possible such men would wantonly impute an honorable citizen who had never harmed them. I now forever disowns this fellow unless he goes to court.

Oct. 9, 1837.

J. PREWITT.

D. H. Morgan.

SIR—You are informed that I never told you to Mr. Sanders' will. You lie when you say I violated my honor and veracity. You told me to take the papers, and keep them as long as I wished. My attorney took the will and filed it with a bill in Chancery. I was legally advised of my right to it for that purpose. As to the "turn out" record of which you speak, I know nothing, but suppose it may have been done by the hand that you let keep the guardianship bond that he was to give for letters of guardianship, which you let him have on a credit. He kept the bond several weeks without your requiring a certificate against him. Or the hand that expunged the order of court appointing me guardian of Wm. Sanderson, and revoked the same date to another order appointing G. B. Sanderson to the same office. One of these, no doubt, committed the foul deed, or both.

Oct. 9, 1837.

J. PREWITT.

Valuable Property for Sale.

OWING to the continued ill health of Jas. E. White, the subscribers will offer at auction their superior STEAM SAW MILL, situated on Pearl river, about one mile and a half from the city of Jackson.

To persons wishing to enter into the Lumber Business, but few such opportunities offer. The mill was erected during the past season with much care, the proprietors not anticipating an intention of disposing of it at any early period. Attached to the mill there are 600 acres of timber land, nearly the whole of which is well adapted to cultivation. A very superior Grist mill, warranted to grind 120 barrels of corn in twelve hours; also, a corn sheller. There are about 250 acres inclosed, for pasture, eight yoke of prime oxen, a handsome lot of stock hogs, two pair of carry logs, (timber wheels) one new road wagon, one new flat boat, and in short, every convenience for carrying on the business.

The public improvements at Jackson, for which we have an unfinished contract of from \$5,000 to \$6,000, combined with private wants, will render the demand for lumber, which is selling at \$40 per thousand feet, very great for years to come. With the premises the purchaser can have a very choice lot of ten negroes, seven men and three women, amongst which there is a good sawyer, assistant engineer, ox-drivers, and all good choppers, the term of which will be made known on the day of sale.

The terms for the mill, land, &c. will be made accommodating, say in three equal instalments of \$5, 15 and 21 months, with approved paper, and a deed of trust on the property if required.

Not previously disposed of at private sale, it will be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday, the 4th day of November next, in the city of Jackson. Persons wishing to view the above named property can have it shown to them by applying to Thos. Graves in Jackson or James E. White on the premises.